



SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY BULLETIN

Vol. 42 No. 8

Fall, 1977

SQUAW CREEK

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WELCOME TO SQUAW CREEK...Squaw Creek was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1935. The Refuge's main purpose is to provide feeding and nesting habitat for waterfowl and other migratory birds. The Refuge contains 6,886 acres of diversified habitat including lowland cordgrass prairie, cottonwood and willow timber, impounded marshes, oak-hickory, and native prairie hills. This rich ecological diversity makes for excellent birding.

Birding is good all year, although fall and spring are the most spectacular times. White pelicans are present during fall and early spring. The waterfowl populations peak in late October and November. Wintering populations of 175 bald and one or two golden eagles are not uncommon. Most spectacular is the migration of the snow geese, numbering a quarter of a million birds. Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge is one of a system of refuges administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and dedicated to preservation of wildlife.

Because this Refuge is such a unique, exciting and interesting place, the St. Louis Audubon is having a tour for members and friends on October 29 and 30. Your visit can be the beginning of a very satisfactory and rewarding learning experience.

A RESERVATION BLANK IS ENCLOSED. PLEASE FILL IN AND SEND WITH YOUR CHECK -
St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis, MO. 63122.



AMERICAN HEARTLAND: The Great River Story

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4, 8:15 p.m.

The Ethical Society
9001 Clayton Road

WALTER BERLET presents
American Heartland -
The Great River Story

Cutting down through the heartland of the United States is a river the Indians called Father of Waters - the Mississippi. It is a river more awesome and more significant in its reality than the myths and tales it has inspired. From the Bayou country where the Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico, for 2348 miles north along its course to the waters of Minnesota, the river's beginnings in Lake Itaska, Walter and Myrna Berlet traveled and filmed the river and the life it breeds and nourishes.

In Minnesota, the reflecting lakes, white birches and erie cries of the common loon disperse the beauty of the Mississippi to the land and its wilderness. The Berlets spent a winter in the Minnesota back country with the white-tailed deer, moose and timber wolf.

This is the story he will tell you in his outstanding film, "American Heartland". He has documented the incredible beauty of a world too often passed over. We welcome you to this Wildlife Film....there is no charge and ample and adequate parking is available. Mark the date, Friday, November 4th on your calendar, The Ethical Society, 9001 Clayton Road, at 8:15 p.m. Bring a friend and introduce them to high excitement of nature and a film which has won acclaim throughout the country.



OBSERVATIONS

by Jack Van Benthuisen



June 4th - Although the end of May usually marks the end of the spring migration, many of the area birders still have many birds which they have missed. The warbler "waves" failed to materialize this spring and birders found themselves missing many common species. Hooded, cerulean and worm-eating warblers all seemed scarce, but these nest here and can be found throughout the summer. A group of birders at Busch totalled 53 species and filled some of the gaps on their list.

June 2nd - The Thursday group went out to the Gray Summit Arboretum and found a female Henslow's sparrow in the same areas as previously reported by Joe Eades and Dave Jones. Other birders also were rewarded with the Henslow's. Two pair are thought to have nested in this tall meadow marked by three holly trees on the way to the trail house.

June 15th - Joe Eades found two least terns, fish crows and a late ruddy turnstone at Chain of Rocks.

June 22nd - Kryle Boldt found six black terns at Creve Coeur Lake and I found a Forster's tern at Frank Holten Park.

July 4th - A willet, two least terns, a common tern, snowy egret, fish crows, black tern and three king rails with two young were reported by Ron Goetz and myself in the Horseshoe Lake area. The willet was discovered at the sand pit area off westbound Highway 70 just before turning off to Highway 203.

July 21st - The Thursday group reported eleven species of shorebirds at Horseshoe Lake, including stilt sandpiper, dowitchers and western sandpiper.

July 22nd - Dave Jones and Joe Eades found Wilson's phalarope, semipalmated plover and over 50 black-crowned night herons while covering both sides of Horseshoe Lake.

July 24th - At the Arboretum, I found ten species of warbler along Brush Creek including prairie, worm-eating, cerulean and black and white. A scarlet tanager and blue grosbeak were also welcome but expected pleasures.

July 25th - Bill Rudden seems to be constantly activating the birding "hot line" -- this time with two knots in breeding plumage at Horseshoe Lake. Later that afternoon Claudia Speener and Martha Gaddy saw them.

July 26th - Kathryn Arhos found an avocet on the Bend Road side of the Lake which proved elusive until the next afternoon when Bill Rudden, Viola Buckholtz and Walter Ballinger found it again.

August 5th - Shorebirding now in full swing and Horseshoe Lake was the focus of all birding attention. Bill Rudden discovered the first buff-breasted sandpiper of the fall season on the Bend Road mudflats. This species was seen off and on for the rest of the month by the birders who searched diligently enough.

August 7th - Vernon Kleen found an immature white ibis at Gilbert Lake which was seen by other birders almost daily for a week.

August 8th - A group of birders from Jacksonville, Illinois, who came down to see the white ibis, were also rewarded with a golden eagle at Stump Lake. Janet Neilson and Viola Buchholtz, returning from Gilbert Lake found black-bellied plovers and buff-breasted sandpipers in the Horseshoe Lake area.

August 9th - Ruddy turnstone and golden plover were discovered at Horseshoe Lake by Bill Rudden and Viola Buchholtz.

August 12th - Another avocet was spotted on the Bend Road side of Horseshoe Lake by Herb Brammeier.

August 13th - Vivian Liddell, Edgar Denison and Marge Richardson reported a ruddy turnstone and Tom Brooks found a piping plover and a Virginia rail at Horseshoe.

August 14th - A willet was found by Phoebe Snetsinger, Viola Buchholtz and Bill Rudden while scoping the huge blocks of shorebirds at Horseshoe.

August 18th - Ron Goetz found a know and ruddy turnstone to the delight of the Thursday group who reported a total of 15 different shorebird species.

August 20th - Ron Goetz reported a Swainson's hawk at Kaskaskia State Park in Illinois.

August 27th - Bill Rudden and the Barkers added the northern phalarope to the "hot line" -- and it was seen at Horseshoe Lake, naturally.

August 29th - Herb Brammeier discovered a marbled godwit at Bend Road, almost the same date and the same place as spotted last year. This bird stayed around almost two weeks but proved to be rather elusive. It kept company with some ducks and spent most of the time asleep with its' head tucked into its' wing. With size and coloration similar to the ducks, it was difficult to find.

September 5th - Joe Eades reported four species of terns and a least bittern at Horseshoe. At one time he had all four species in his scope at once as they were sitting on a rather shabby remains of a duck blind. He had 16 blacks, 8 Forster's, 6 common and 3 least terns. Most promising was that one of the least terns was an immature which gave some evidence of a successful nesting season.

September 15th - The Thursday group reported over 60 Caspian and 60 common terns at Alton Dam.

September 19th - Another immature white ibis was discovered by Bill Rudden at the east side of Horseshoe Lake. This bird was also seen the remainder of the week by many birders. This species has not been reported for this area since 1964, so these two separate records are outstanding.

September 21st - This date is traditional for the height of the broad-winged hawk fall migration, but rarely in the numbers as reported by Joe Eades. He counted 386 of them during the late afternoon with as many as 60 in one group.

September 23rd - Helen Wuestenfeld reported a western kingbird near Otterville, Illinois. This is the first record for the year for this rare western vagrant.

ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

CHECK LIST OF BIRDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AREA

The long awaited revision of the St. Louis Audubon Society Check List of the Birds of the St. Louis Area is available NOW. The phylogenetic order followed on the check list conforms to the Reference List of the Birds of the World by Morony, Bock and Farrand. This check list was compiled for the Society by Stephen R. Wylie, chairman; Martin Schweig, Jr., Tom Brooks and Jack Van Venthuisen. The price is 10¢ per copy, and may be purchased at meetings, field trips and the Wildlife Film Series. It may be ordered from the St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate 63122. To receive check list by mail please include postage.

The Audubon Society **Field Guide to** **North American** **Birds** *Eastern Region*

The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Birds, Eastern Region, is a new bird book unique on four counts: exclusive use of color for identification, visual organization by color and shape-text arranged by habitat and keyed to photographs and the format is compact and practical. There are 584 photographs showing 456 eastern breeding males, females and immatures. Price \$7.95. Pick up your copy at the Wildlife Film Series from the Service Department Committee members. This book will make an fine Christmas present. The western region may also be ordered at the same price.

THE 1977 BLUEBIRD NESTING BOX SURVEY AT SUNNY RANCH

Burrell Pickering

There was an article in the June issue of National Geographic magazine by Lawrence Zeleny, noted authority on bluebirds, who said record breaking cold weather this past winter had killed many of them. In this area, according to statistics of the National Weather Service, this past January was the second coldest on record averaging 15.1 degrees and the snowfall was a record 23.9 inches. This probably killed the bluebirds that wintered here. At least, we know from the 1977 census at Sunny Ranch that it was a disasterous year for them with a 24 percent drop in youngs fledged over 1976 which showed a slight downward trend. As census taker, Lynn Breakstone, footnoted on her weekly report, "the results are very sad".

There was plenty of food for wildlife since because of the severe local drought the summer of 1976, crops were a failure and farmers did not try to combine the fields. There were lots of soy beans available, but the weather was against them. They do eat the red cedar berries, but these branches were also snow covered.

For several years, we have observed bluebirds staying in this area all winter and the early part of this last December saw a flock of about twenty-five near a large cedar grove. They, too, probably perished. On last March 14, we cleaned the 60 boxes and found five dead bluebirds in them. Several boxes had droppings in them showing they had been used for shelter. Also there was wild plant seed in some of them, mostly sumac and some red cedar and poke berry.

Members of the Webster Groves Nature Study Society and the Saint Louis Audubon Society for the eighth consecutive year conducted a fifteen week survey of the sixty nesting boxes with the tabulated results showing:

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Boxes Available	60	60	60	60	60	60
Boxes Nested In	50	45	42	40	39	31
Total Nests	87	89	83	77	76	59
Eggs Laid	393	387	386	369	355	256
Eggs Per Nest	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.3
Young Fledged	299	289	278	272	249	189*
Percentage of Success	76	75	72	74	70	73
Average Per Nest	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2

* Plus two nests of Carolina Wrens identified by Terry Barker, nine youngs fledged. Also six Chickadees were fledged.

Some may wonder why the need for nesting boxes. Bluebirds nest only in cavities either natural or man made. Formerly sites used were old woodpecker holes or other natural cavities in trees or wooden fence posts. In today's farming practices, dead trees are removed and fence posts are metal. Adequate natural nesting sites have declined and with them the bluebird population.

An interesting observation reported by several checkers was the friendliness of the bluebirds. When a nesting box was approached, the adult birds would silently leave and wait patiently on a nearby tree until the observer left. Hopefully the friendly Eastern Bluebird will make a full comeback...with a coat of purest, richest and gorgeous blue on back, wings and tail, they are truly the official birds of the State of Missouri.



INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY....Join in the activities of the Nature Photography Section of the St. Louis Audubon Society. To be put on the mailing list of THE VIEWFINDER, a calendar of meetings and events of the photography group, send your name, address and zip code to Audubon Photography, 8410 Madeline Drive, St. Louis 63114.

The 1978 Missouri Wilderness Calendar is being offered by the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club. It is a wall calendar with thirteen plates of Missouri's forests, streams, springs and wildflowers. Order from Missouri Wilderness Calendar, 7029 Horner, 63117. \$4.95 postpaid.

Three Avinoff orchid prints were stolen at the New Orleans airport on August 23. They had been purchased from Adler and Sons in New Orleans. These three prints are registered collector prints and collectors, dealers and art enthusiasts are urged to be alert for the prints, serially numbered - 334013, 344092 and 054100. If you find one or all of the prints call St. Louis Audubon (314) 965-8642. A reward is offered.

DON'T FORGET TO SEND IN YOUR CHECK FOR THE AUDUBON NATURE TOUR TO SQUAW CREEK NATIONAL REFUGE ON OCTOBER 29 AND 30. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL 965-8642.

ORCHID SUMMER

by Mary C. Wiese

There is a fascination about orchids that no other flower can equal. The epiphytic orchids of the tropics, the Cattleyas, the Laelias, the Cymbidiums, which are found high on trees and sometimes on women's shoulders, are very beautiful in their rather gaudy fashion. The terrestrial orchids, which grow with their roots firmly planted in the soil, are usually less showy, but can be equally beautiful. Anyone who has been at Pickering's Sunny Ranch in the spring is familiar with the yellow lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium calceolus*). Growing by the pond and also on a hillside deeper in the woods, they are an exciting find both for photographers and flower-watchers.

I count myself among the flower watchers and have had the pleasure of seeing about twenty species of native orchids in Missouri. There are several others I haven't seen. Some of them grow on north-facing slopes in fairly deep woods, but others, such as the fragrant *Spiranthes cernua* (nodding ladies'-tresses) and *Habenaria lacera* (ragged fringed orchis), have no objection to open fields. Other ladies'-tresses like wet feet and grow in streams, and the Adam and Eve (*Apelctrum hyemale*), which is more noticeable as a large winter leaf than as a spring flower, likes wooded bottomlands.

This past summer was truly orchid summer for me, not in Missouri, but in Massachusetts. In the woods at our friend's summer retreat on the Green River there are always leaves and seed stalks of the June-flowering pink lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) and of the showy orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*). There is a wet meadow nearby which was literally alight with hundreds of white candles - the bloom spikes of *Habenaria dilatata*, the leafy white orchis. It grows among some rather showy sedges, and the blue forget-me-nots and yellow buttercups.

This year, for the first time, I felt sure of the identification of *Habenaria hyperborea*, the northern green orchis, when I found a number of plants growing in a new woodland area. It and *Habenaria dilatata* look so much alike that they are difficult to distinguish, but *Habenaria hyperborea* blooms later. Rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*), named for its mottled green and white leaves, and helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) bloom later still. The helleborine is an alien, a native of Europe, which, like so many of our more common alien roadside plants, has spread itself. Although it isn't in a class with such invaders as Queen Anne's lace or chicory, it occurs fairly frequently along New England woodland roads. *Habenaria lacera* is also a roadside plant there.

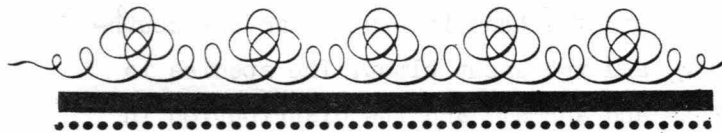
But the most exciting orchids of the summer were in a bog surrounded by woods. Among pitcher plants, sundews and bladder worts were three beautiful orchid species. *Habenaria blephariglottis*, the white fringed orchis, is a rarity anywhere. It is similar in shape to our very beautiful *Habenaria ciliaris*, the yellow fringed orchis, (known to Art Christ as "IT").

The other two orchids were very special to me since they were the first flowers I recognized as orchids when I had encountered them in Wisconsin twelve years ago, even before I owned a wildflower book. There was no mistaking rose pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) as an orchid, and the grass pink (*calopogon pulchellus*), even though it wears its lip on top rather than underneath as do most other orchids, was also unmistakable. These two are often found together and here they were in the same pink profusion as in that earlier bog in Wisconsin.

This was not the end of it. The friends who showed us the Hawley Bog mentioned having seen the round-leaved orchis (*Habenaria obiculata*) higher in the Berkshire mountains near Peru. Two weeks later, at the end of July, I found it, out of bloom, but with a withered flower stalk and the two distinctive round basal leaves. Near it, in the woods on a Cummington hillside, were two perfect spikes of an orchid for which I had been searching for many years, *Habenaria fimbriata*, the purple fringed orchis, must surely be the most beautiful of all *habenarias*—or perhaps I only think so because it had eluded me so long.

AS I looked around to find bench marks for locating the plants another year, I noticed a big old beech tree nearby. On it were carved three arrows, pointing, surely, to the location of the plants. I had missed seeing the arrows at first because the wood had grown over the cuts. The woods were above a house which is known as Thanatopsis Cottage, where William Cullen Bryant was supposed to have written his famous poem. Later the cottage was occupied by other poets, among them William Vaughn Moody, Padraic Colum and William Jay Smith.

Could it have been Bryant who carved those arrows — or Moody — or Colum — or Smith — or?



Ted Munnecke, Tom Clayton and Paul Larmer represented the Saint Louis Audubon Society at the National Convention in Colorado. The next issue of the Bulletin will have an article giving the Point of View. We extend thanks to these young men for representing us so well.

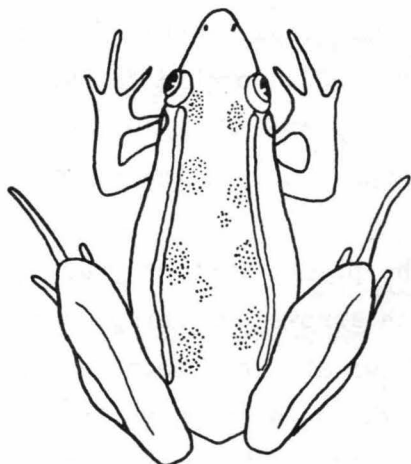
MISSOURI'S SPOTTED FROGS

by Tom R. Johnson

A person new to the study of wildlife quickly learns that things may not be cut-and-dry. Difficulties soon arise when one tries to identify animals or plants which have very similar characteristics. A point in mind being the four species of true frogs which, to the untrained eye, may all look alike. The frogs discussed in this article are in the same family (Ranidae) and are all members of the same genus (Rana).

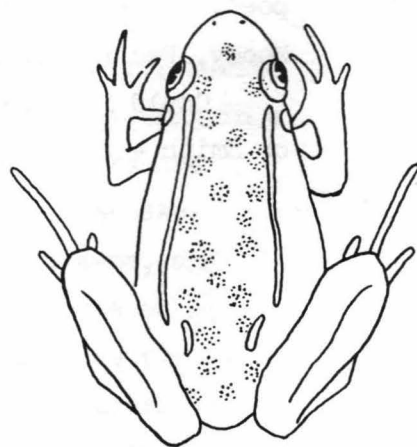
Here are the spotted frogs of Missouri along with some identification hints:

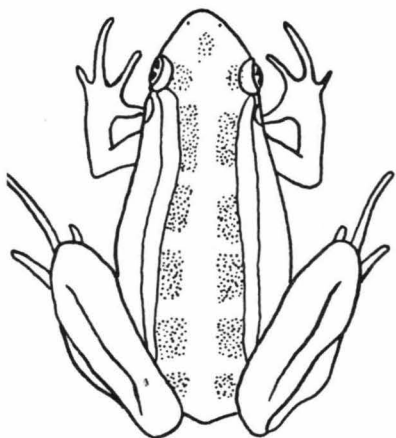
LEOPARD FROGS. Missouri is blessed with two distinctive species of leopard frogs, and are by far the most difficult to tell apart.



Southern Leopard Frog (*Rana sphenoccephala*). The dorsum may have a hint of green coloration. The brown dorsal spots are few in number, usually larger than the size of the frog's eye, and the spots may often be oblong in shape and well spaced apart. The two lines of raised skin along each side of the dorsum - the dorso-lateral folds - are narrow and reach all the way to the hind legs. The snout is distinctly pointed. This species is common in the Ozarks, and is distributed over the entire state, with the exception of the northwest corner. Body length 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

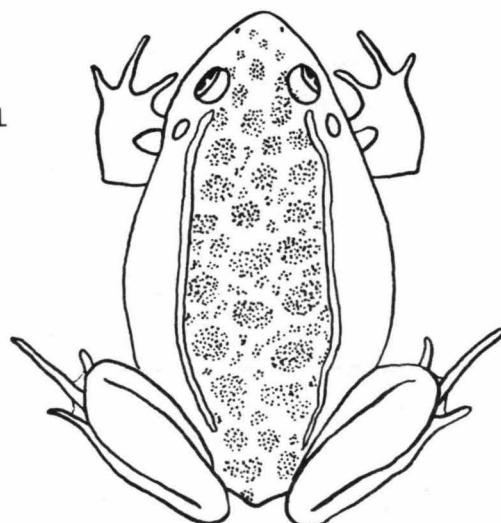
Plains Leopard Frog (*Rana blairi*). This frog never has any green coloration on the dorsum. The brown dorsal spots are round, numerous, and usually smaller than the size of the frog's eye. The dorsolateral folds are narrow, but do not reach the legs, and the isolated folds are closer to the center of the dorsum. The head is wider than the southern leopard frog, and the snout blunt. The species is primarily a grassland animal, and its distribution in Missouri is restricted to the northern half and east central section. Body length 2-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.





Pickerel Frog (*Rana palustris*). The dorsal coloration is usually a light tan. The brown dorsal spots are large and either in the shape of squares or rectangles, and form two rows of spots down the length of the dorsum. The dorsolateral folds are wide and tan or cream colored. The pickerel frog is a common resident of the Ozarks, often being found in caves. This species may also live near creeks and farm ponds. Body length $1\frac{3}{4}$ - 3 inches.

Northern Crawfish Frog (*Rana areolata circulosa*). Dorsal coloration is usually tan. Dark brown dorsal spots are very closely spaced and numerous. Many white spots or network-like pattern of dark pigment is usually present in between dorsal spots. Head is larger than previous species, and is a grassland animal. Missouri distribution restricted to western and central parts. It takes shelter in crawfish or other animal burrows or under boards or logs. Breeds in farm ponds. Body length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.



Tom R. Johnson

PRE-PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW BOOK, AMPHIBIANS OF MISSOURI by Tom Johnson

This book contains accounts of the 41 kinds of amphibians in Missouri with description of habitats and habits, keys, food preferences, reproductive modes, plus maps, photographs and illustrations. The retail price is \$5.50 and may be ordered from the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, 66045.

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We wish Tom Johnson well in his new position, a member of the Natural History Section of the Missouri Department of Conservation. This new section was created under Design for Conservation. Tom will be working under the Director of the Natural History section, John Wylie, a good friend of St. Louis Audubon. Our congratulations on the formation of the new section, the selection of the Director and we look forward to more articles from Tom R. Johnson, Herpetologist/Naturalist.

CLH

A FOREST, A BIRD, AND MAN'S MANIPULATIONS

James P. Jackson

Big Oak Tree State Park, site of champion-sized trees and home of the increasingly rare Swainson's warbler, is badly in need of proper attention. Its 1,007 acres were originally purchased, with donations which included pennies from school children, to preserve Missouri's last remnant of primeval swampland forest. This was in 1938, and as a state park it has been mismanaged ever since. Though one of the least tourist-oriented of Missouri's state parks, half of its virgin tract of 80 acres has been mowed for years, and all undergrowth kept out, to benefit picnickers and the superintendent whose house was built, by the State, in one corner of the tract. This was poor management from the start; one does not preserve an irreplaceable virgin forest by making it into a manicured park.

The original bur oak which was namesake for the park died from old age and the trampling of its roots and was felled in 1954. Yet today's visitor can still admire nine champion trees — largest of their kind anywhere — as recorded by the American Forestry Association. There are a number of state champion trees in addition. Big Oak Park harbors many unique plant and wildlife forms, among them nesting Swainson's warblers and Mississippi kites, and serves as an oasis of wildlife amidst the extensive soybean and cotton fields of Mississippi County. It also boasts a circular man-made lake which, though not particularly attractive, does provide fishing for local people.

But things are changing at Big Oak Park. Since the last major flood on the Mississippi, in 1973, the superintendent's house has stood vacant and vandalized; it had to be abandoned after the flood. The Park's water system is no longer operational and the water tower which sticks up among virgin trees is empty. On a recent visit to Big Oak Park, I was told that the empty house is soon to be repaired so that the superintendent can once more return. Meanwhile, limited picnicking and mowing still goes on.

There is one notable improvement, though. Mowing is now curtailed to about one-fourth of the virgin tract to encourage return of undergrowth, especially of cane brakes; this is being done ostensibly to preserve habitat for the Swainson's warbler. Signs posted in the Park explain the reason for curtailed mowing, but do not mention that this management practice also may save the virgin acreage from continued abuse.

The empty house with broken windows, the lack of drinking water, the reduction of mowing — these things lend an appearance of neglect to Big Oak Park — and of hope.

The hope, as I see it, is that the State will realize the fallacy of trying to manage a flood-prone, mosquito-infested, virgin swamp forest as a manicured park for picnicking and recreation. Remove the house and adjacent shop and pump shed, stop all mowing and brush removal in the primeval acreage, fence it off from parking and picnicking if necessary, but keep the virgin forest inviolate for all Missourians — to be visited only as a wilderness should be. Other uses could be limited to the remaining acreage.

Such ideas are surely not compatible with traditional policies of the tourist-oriented Missouri State Parks. But they certainly would be appropriate to the Department of Conservation's new natural history section whose purpose is to manage non-harvestable wildlife, preserve natural areas, and to save such endangered species as the Swainson's warbler. Perhaps the virgin forest should become Big Oak Tree Natural Area, under full control and management of the Department of Conservation.

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(The Audubon Society invites your comments and ideas on the development of Big Oak as a natural area. We will be happy to print your letters).

MEET YOUR OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS - continued from Reference Issue

MRS. CHARLES P. HINES, BOARD MEMBER

Mrs. Hines and her late husband became interested in the Audubon Society when they moved to St. Louis some years ago and became neighbors of Connie and Earl Hath. However, both of them had been active in Boy Scout work when their sons were young. At the present time, Marye is a preparer of income tax returns. This is quite a departure from her work of many years in Kansas City at Spofford Home, and an officer of the Missouri Council on Children and Youth. In 1958 she was appointed by Governor Blair to the Missouri Committee for the 1960 White House Conference. She is an active naturalist and interested in preservation of wildlife.

RICHARD ANDERSON, BOARD MEMBER

Dick Anderson is an inside salesman for Complete-Reading Electric Company which distributes electrical repair parts. His interest in nature developed through Boy Scouts and serious birding began in 1951 with the late Earl Comfort. He has been an officer in both the Missouri Audubon Society and the Webster Groves Nature Study Society. Dick has been the sub-regional editor of American Birds, co-authored the Audubon bird check lists, and co-authored "A Guide to Finding Birds in the St. Louis Area". He was the recipient of a Camp Scholarship from the Audubon Society. Dick and his wife are avid and authoritative birders and never too busy to assist the novice.

CLAUDIA SPENER, BOARD MEMBER

Claudia Spener has been a member of the St. Louis Audubon since 1968 and a board member since 1975. She taught bird study as an Audubon volunteer in Shaw's Garden Pitzman program for four summers. She currently represents the Society on the board of the Conservation Federation of Missouri. Her activities include past president of Webster Groves Nature Study Society; member of the Coalition for the Environment, the Sierra Club, The Nature Conservancy, and an avid bird watcher. Claudia says, "my birding has led me to an awareness of environmental matters, and I am particularly concerned with land use and energy problems".

SARAH LOVE, BOARD MEMBER

Sarah Love received a BA from Smith College and has been on the staff of the Saint Louis Art Museum in the Department of Education, and attended the Institute of Fine Arts in New York. She has been chairman of the Art Collectors for Mary Institute and a volunteer at the Missouri Botanical Gardens in the Department of Plant Records. Sarah is presently on the Board of the New City School chairing its current fund drive. She was encouraged as a child to appreciate and care for animals and plants in their natural setting and has continued that early interest. She will serve on the Publications committee of the Audubon Society.

BLISS LEWIS, BOARD MEMBER

Bliss Lewis is an editor at Milliken Publishing Company. She graduated with a BA from Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, and later got an MAT from Simmons College in Boston. Bliss taught fourth, fifth and sixth grades at the Advent School in Boston where she was the faculty head of the science curriculum committee. She first became a member of the Audubon Society in Boston. She has enjoyed hiking and camping in wilderness areas for a long time and is very interested in conservation areas. She will serve on the publications committee of the St. Louis Audubon Society.

MARSHALL MAGNER, BOARD MEMBER-PAST PRESIDENT OF THE ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Marshall Magner, Sr., Entomologist with Monsanto Agricultural Chemical Company since 1946, an author of more than 60 papers and hold 9 patents. He is past President of the Audubon Society, Webster Groves Nature Study Society, North Central Branch Entomological Society of America and Webster Groves Historical Society. Marsh has been active in Boy Scouts for over 20 years, and has received the Scouter's Award, Scouter's Key, Silver Beaver and awarded the Vigil Honor, Order of the Arrow. He and his wife, former Executive Secretary of the Audubon Society, have canoed and dory floated more than 2,000 miles on Missouri streams, the Colorado, Salmon, Snake, Chilko, Chilkoten and Frazier Rivers. Marshall likes the outdoors, gardening, birds, bird banding and nature photography.

MARTIN SCHWEIG, JR., President of the St. Louis Audubon Society, has been elected vice-chairman of the Southern Prairie Raptor Research Corporation. This corporation will add to the store of knowledge and the protection of raptors in the prairie States. Martin started the SOAR (Save Our American Raptors) program at Missouri University-Columbia. This project is sponsored by the St. Louis Audubon Society.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret we have learned of the passing of G. Alex Hope. Mr. Hope was formerly editor of the Saint Louis Audubon Society Bulletin. He was a board member of the Society for many years, and at the time of his death was on the Board of Honorary Directors. Sympathy is extended to his wife, Dorothy, his family and sister, Catherine Hope.

FORMER MEMBER RECEIVES AWARD FROM THE OKLAHOMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A former member of the Saint Louis Audubon Society, Bill Voelker, is the recipient of the Special Projects Fund award from the Oklahoma Ornithological Society. Bill has set up a non-profit educational project in Cyril, Oklahoma, the "Southern Prairie Raptor Research Center". At this center there has been a successful hatching of a young golden eaglet, the first born in captivity in Oklahoma. The parents were an 18 year old female with a damaged wing and a captive male. The first egg was broken, but a second egg was hatched successfully by a bantam hen after the female abandoned the egg eight days before hatching date. The eaglet is now being fed and cared for by a male Red-tailed Hawk.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ST. LOUIS ZOO

The St. Louis Zoo has received the coveted Edward Bean Award from the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums for the first known captive hatching of a bateleur eaglet. It was propagated and raised under the supervision of Stephen R. Wylie, Curator of Birds and Deputy General Curator of the St. Louis Zoological Park. He is also a board member of the St. Louis Audubon Society and chairman of the publications committee.

NOVEMBER 20th DEADLINE DATE FOR MATERIAL FOR DECEMBER/JANUARY ISSUE OF THE SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY BULLETIN. WE WELCOME ARTICLES FOR THE BULLETIN. PLEASE SEND MATERIAL TO: SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, 2109 BRIARGATE LANE, 63122.

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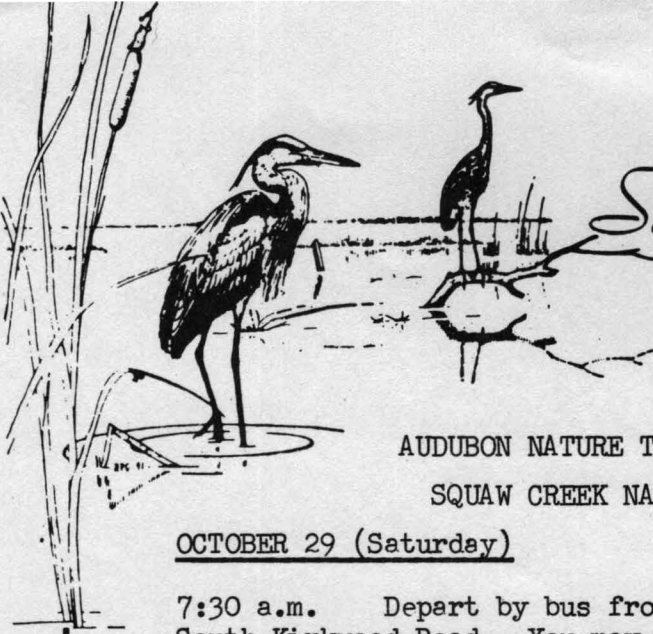
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Saint Louis Audubon Society

CONNIE HATH, *Executive Director*
2109 Briargate Lane
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(314) 965-8642

AUDUBON NATURE TOUR SQUAW CREEK NATURAL REFUGE

OCTOBER 29 (Saturday)

7:30 a.m. Depart by bus from Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, 1200 South Kirkwood Road. You may park your car in a designated area.

12: noon Luncheon stop at a delightful restaurant just east of Kansas City.

Following lunch drive to Squaw Creek Wildlife Refuge, Mound City, Missouri. Tour refuge, driving and walking. Guides will be provided.

5:00 p.m. Board bus for over-night at Big Lake State Park Lodge. After the "Audubon Adjustment Hour", dinner will be served in the Lodge dining room. An evening program on the ecology of the area will be provided.

OCTOBER 30 (Sunday)

8:30 a.m. After breakfast in dining room of Lodge, board bus for a return visit to Squaw Creek.

After this last visit to the Refuge board bus for return to St. Louis by another route, and if time allows a stop will be made at Swan Lake.

This trip will be an educational experience for the novice as well as the seasoned birder and nature buff. Beautiful fall foliage, and more waterfowl than you ever imagined! Bring your camera.

Tear off reservation slip and mail with your check for \$65.00 per person (double occupancy of rooms) to Connie Hath, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis 63122.

RESERVATION FOR SQUAW CREEK NATURE TOUR

Name

Address, zip code and telephone number

Number of persons

Check enclosed for \$65.00 per person \$_____

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY CALENDAR

October 1977

REFERENCE TELEPHONE NUMBERS ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY 965-8642 Answering Service..... 771-2731 Webster Groves NSS..... 961-2583 or 771-2731 Sierra Club 727-3995 Nature Conservancy 993-4926 Coalition for Environment..... 727-0600						1
2	3 Coalition Meeting Ethical Society 7:30 p.m.	4 AUDUBON PHOTO SECTION Slide Show Clayton Federal S&L 7:45 p.m.	5	6 WGNSS Thursday Birding, Rose Ann Bodman, 961-2583	7	8 WGNSS Birding Horseshoe Lake 8:00 a.m.
9 AUDUBON-WGNSS Nature Workshop Sunny Ranch 10:00 a.m.	10	11 Wildflower Walks Shaw's Garden Arboretum 4-11-18-25 Call 822-0259	12	13 WGNSS Botany Meeting, W.G. S & L Lockwood & Gore 8:00 p.m.	14	15 Sierra Club Backpack Irish Wilderness 232-5161
16	17	18	19	20	21	22 Sierra Club Backpack Upper Current River 291-4749
23	24	25	26 Sierra Club Committee Meeting St. L. County Library 7:30 p.m.	27	28	29 AUDUBON TOUR LEAVES FOR SQUAW CREEK NATIONAL REFUGE, 7:30 p.m. Howard John's Motor Inn

Compliments of **SHADE WILSON & SON** inc.

SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY CALENDAR

November 1977

REFERENCE TELEPHONE NUMBERS ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY 965-8642 Answering Service..... 771-2731 Webster Groves NSS..... 961-2583 or 771-2731 Sierra Club..... 727-3995 Nature Conservancy 993-4926 Coalition for Environment..... 727-0600		1 AUDUBON PHOTO SECTION, Clayton Federal S & L 7:45 p.m.	2	3 WGNSS Thursday Birding Rose Ann Bodman 961-2583	4 AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILM, Ethical Society, 9001 Clayton Rd., 8:15 p.m.	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 WGNSS Meeting St. L. County Library 1640 S. Lindbergh 8:15 p.m.	12
13 AUDUBON PHOTO SECTION WALK Elephant Rocks Park 10:30 a.m.	14	15 Coalition General Meeting on Air Pollution	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25 Missouri Caucus for Environmental Education, Stouffer's St. Louis. Call 878-2486	26
27	28	29	30	Friday, December 2 AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILM, Ethical Society, 9001 Clayton Rd., 8:15 p.m.	Tuesday, December 6 AUDUBON PHOTO SECTION Clayton Federal S & L 7:45 p.m.	

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